

Madagascar

Population and Health Program Achievements and Challenges

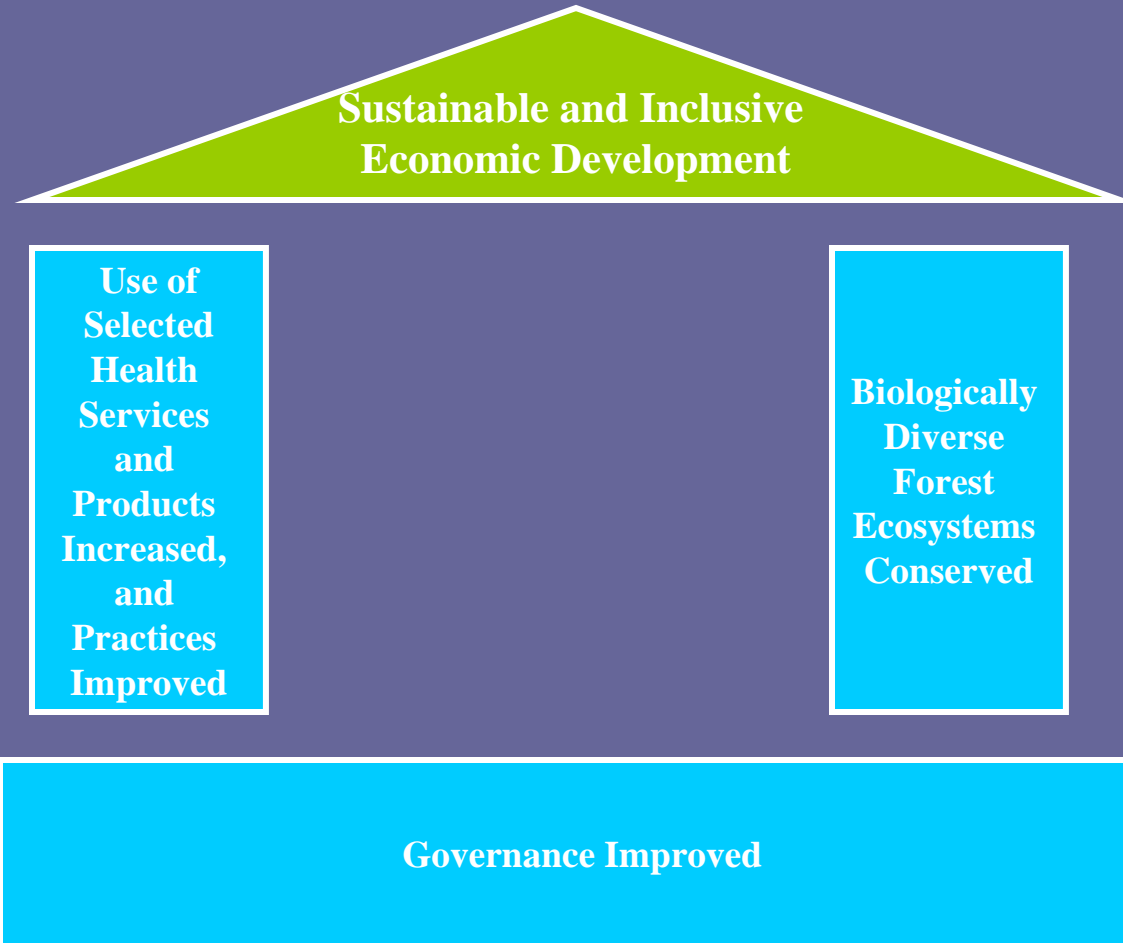


Presentation Overview

- General overview of HPN program
- How we've gotten these results
- The way forward?
- Challenges
- Summary



Integrated Strategic Framework 2003 - 2008



linkages

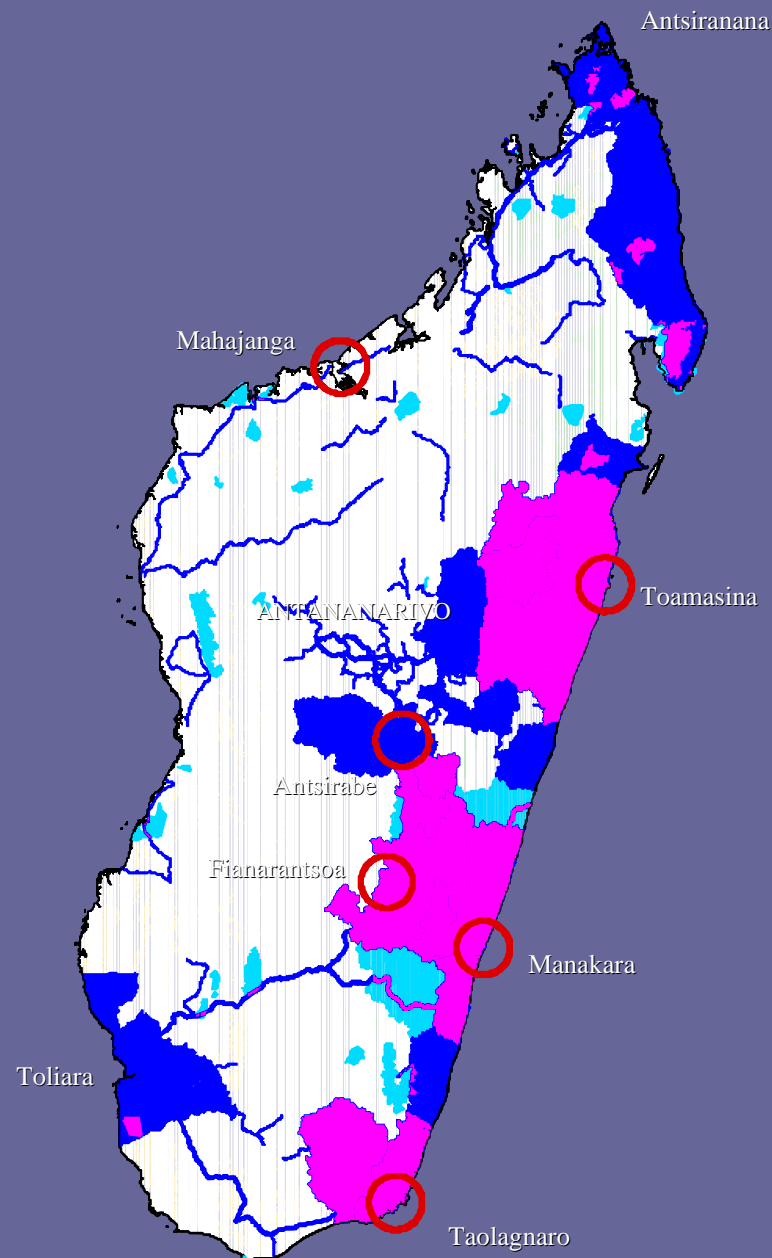
**FP Reduces rapid
population growth ,
Improves child
maternal health**

**Greater food and
water security,
Reduce rural poverty,
Increases productivity**

**Reduce forest
fragmentation and
deterioration of
ecosystems,
Conserves biodiversity**



USAID Madagascar Intervention Zones

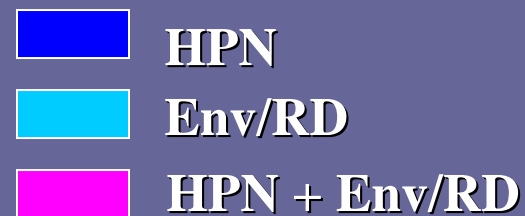


Forest cover

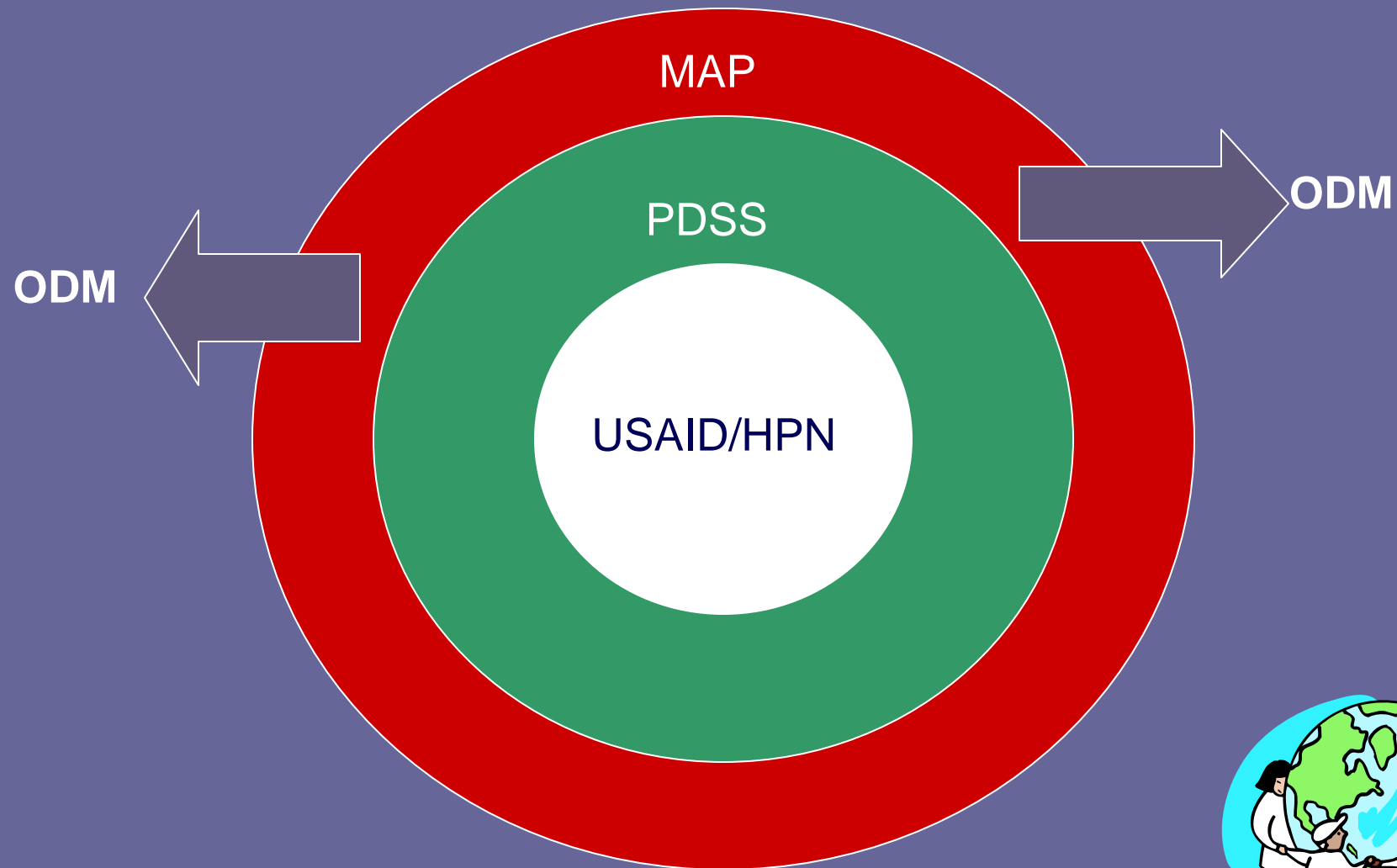
Env/RD Intervention Zones

Growth pole areas

HPN Intervention Zones



Inter-Relations between Government and USAID HPN Objectives



Madagascar Action Plan 2007-2012:

health objectives

- Reduce child mortality (MDG 4)
 - Reduce child mortality 51 ‰ live births by 2015
- Improve maternal health (MDG 5)
 - Reduce maternal mortality rate from 469 ‰ live births to 352 ‰ live births by 2015
 - Reduce TFR (Total Fertility Rate) from 5.2 to 3.1 by 2015
- Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and other diseases (MDG 6):
 - Reduce incidence rate to 9 % by 2015

MAP

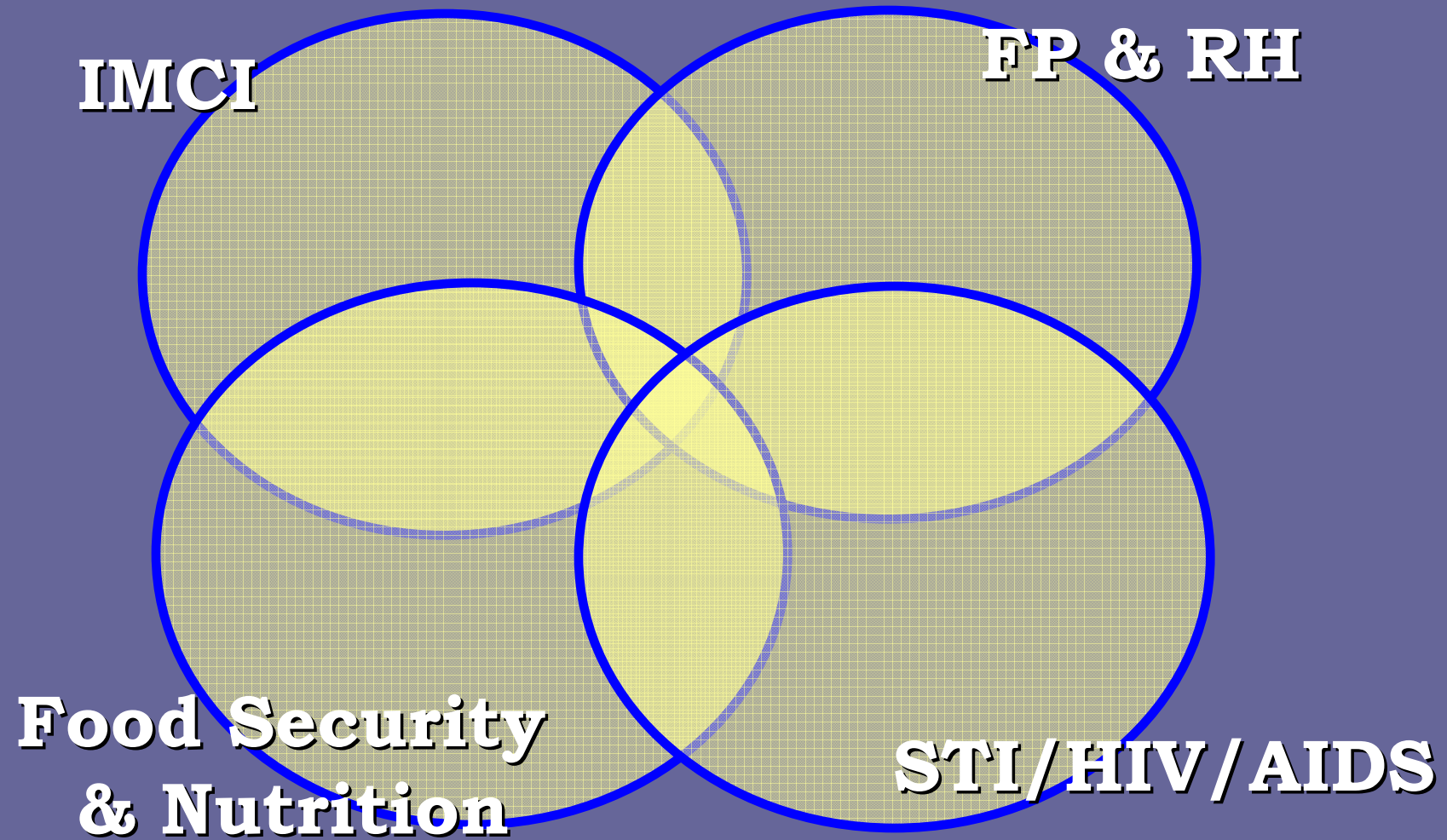
- Challenge 1 Provide quality health services to all
- Challenge 2 Eradication of Major Diseases (malaria, syphilis, TB)
- Challenge 3 Win the fight against HIV and AIDS
- Challenge 4 implement a highly successful family planning strategy
- Challenge 5 reduce infant mortality
- Challenge 6 reduce maternal and neonatal mortality

Key Technical Areas

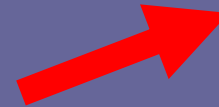
- Child Health
- Family Planning
- Nutrition
- HIV/AIDS
- Malaria



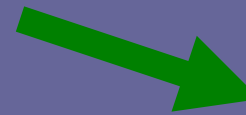
Use of Selected Health Services and Products Increased and Practices Improved



How will USAID
achieve the Strategic
Objective?

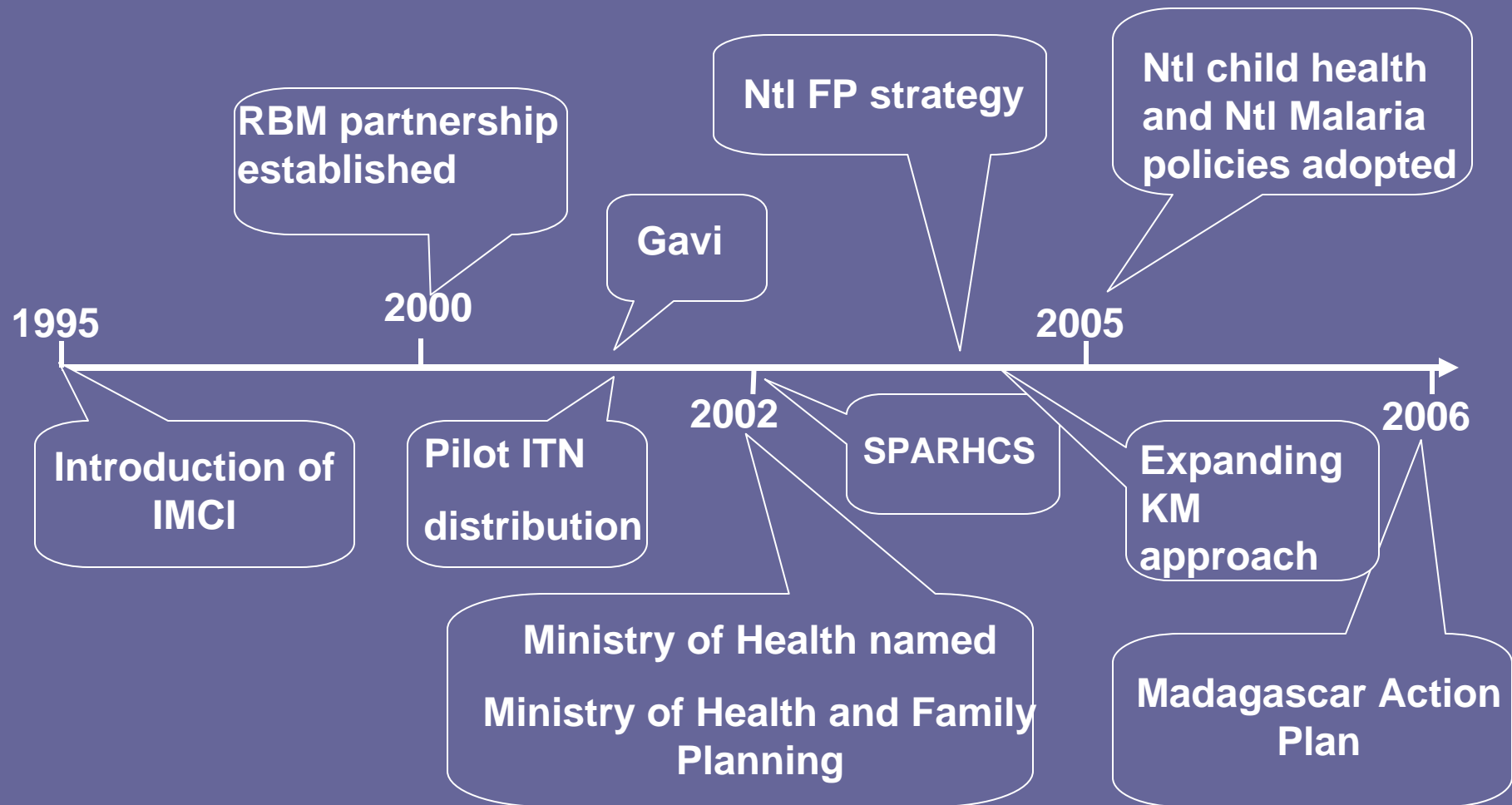


National
Level



Community
Level

Benchmarks for Maternal Child Health Program



Madagascar Ministry of Health and Family Planning has made enormous progress in improving child and maternal health over the past 10 years



Comparison of Key Health Indicators Over Time

	1997	2003	
Indicators	National	National	USAID focus areas
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods)	10%	18%	21,1%
% of children fully vaccinated (under 1 year old)	36,2%	53%	75%
% of children with diarrhea (last two weeks)	27,1%	9,8%	9.0%
% of children under 6 months breastfed exclusively	48,0%	67%	72%

Achievements in Maternal and Child Health

2003 vs 1997 DHS

- 18% of women using modern contraceptives in 03 compared to 10% in 97
- 67% of women exclusively breastfed for 6 months in 03 compared to 48% in 97.
- 53% children 12-23 months fully vaccinated (03) VS 36% (97) And in USAID focus districts 75% of children were fully vaccinated in 03.



Achievements:

STI and Infectious Disease Prevention

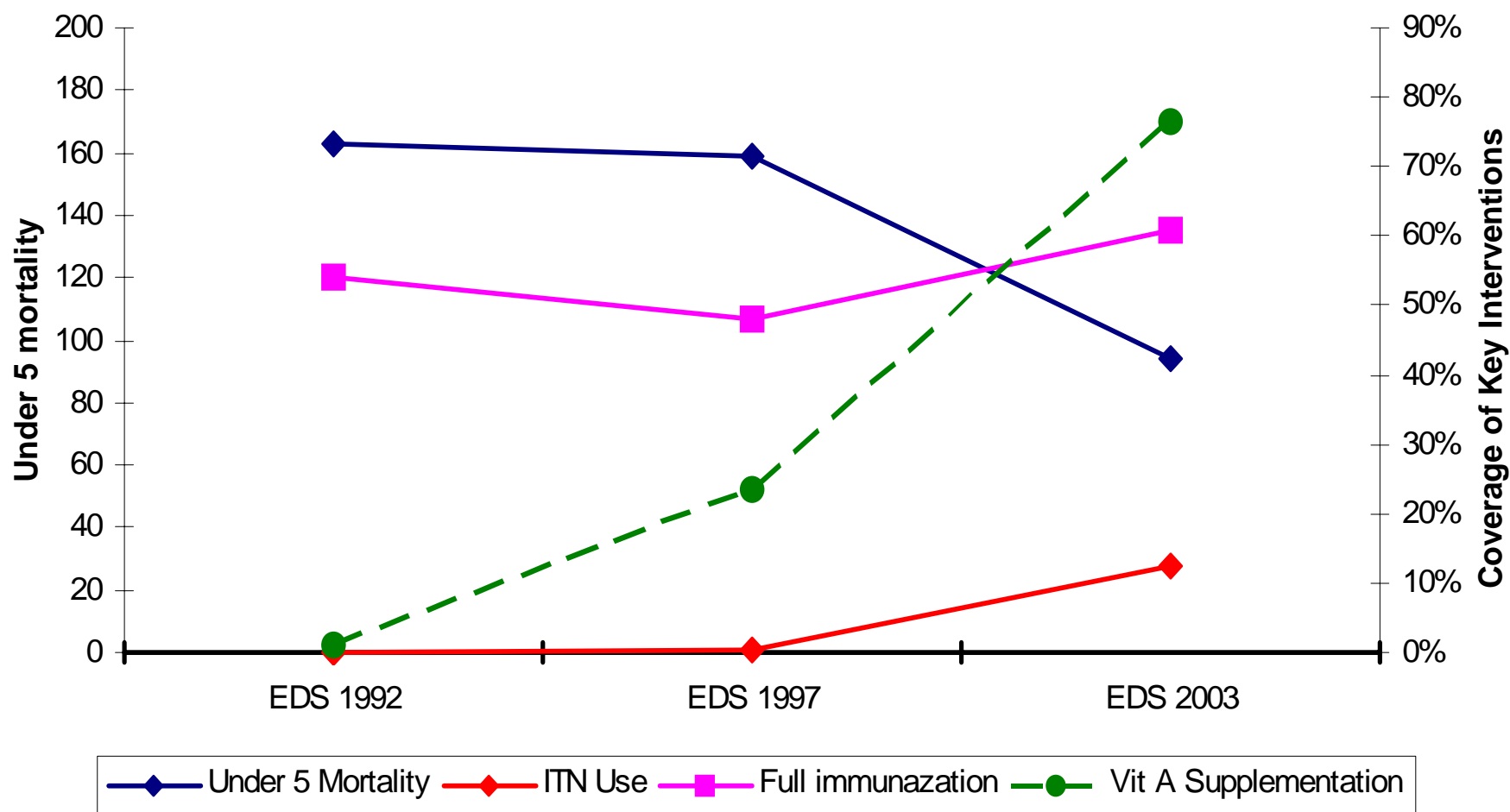


- Syphilis rate decreased from 10.6% in '95 to 5.12% in 05
- 16.5 million condoms distributed – 30% more than last year
- 21% of households have an ITN. ~1 million nets distributed March 05-06
- % of households using latrines increased from 39.7 to 67.29 in one year.

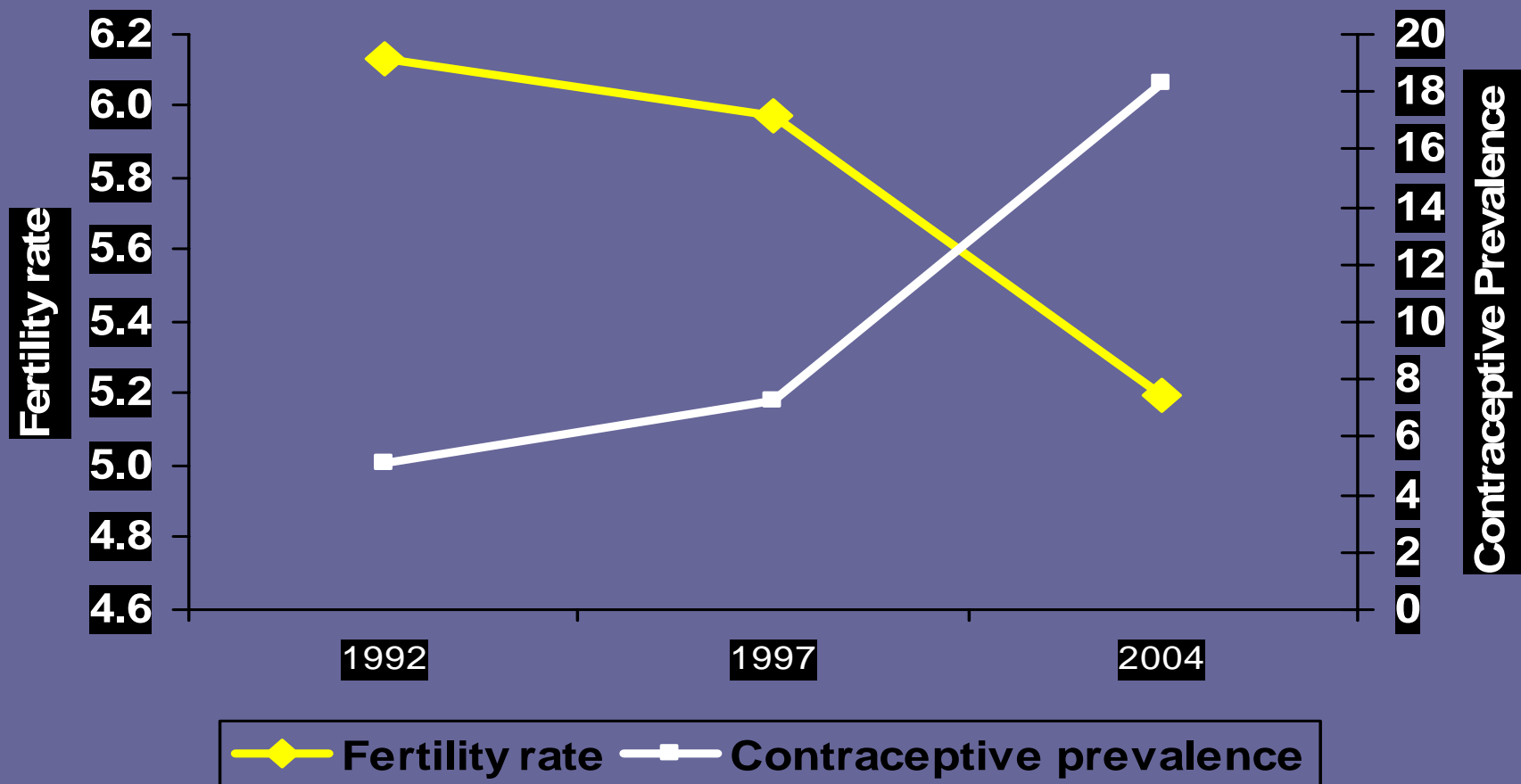
Key Interventions result in reduced child mortality

(DHS and Trac survey)

Child Survival indicators



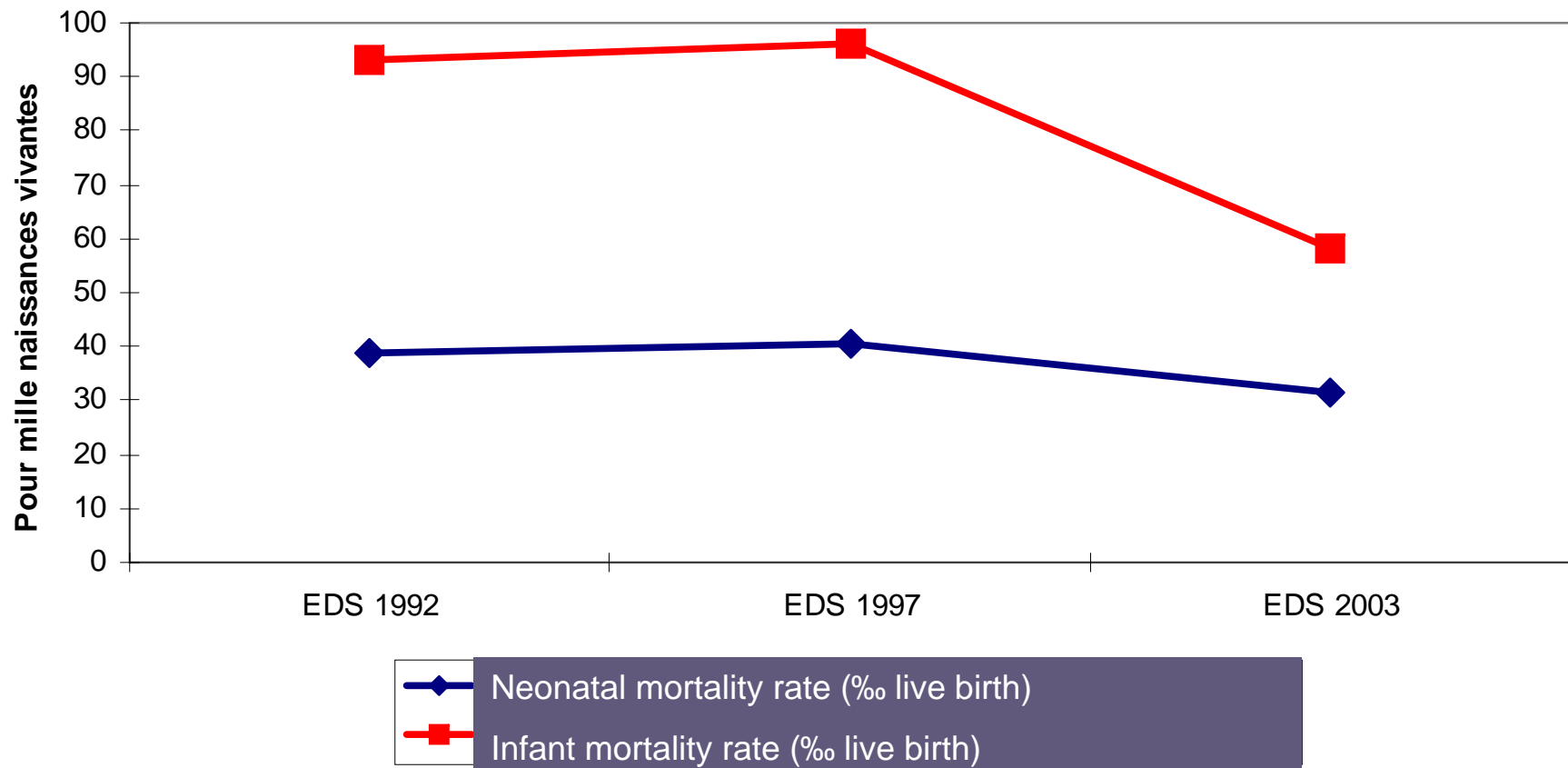
Family Planning contributed to reduced fertility rate



Source: DHS I, DHS II, DHS III

Child Mortality Trend

Taux de mortalité Néo-natale et Infantile



Factors contributing to maternal child health results

- Forged strong partnerships
- Increased access through innovative community empowerment approaches
- Linked community health workers with local health providers
- Strengthen health system and quality of care
- Establish National Policies and have a National Framework



Partnership is key to attaining results



Kominina Mendrika Approach



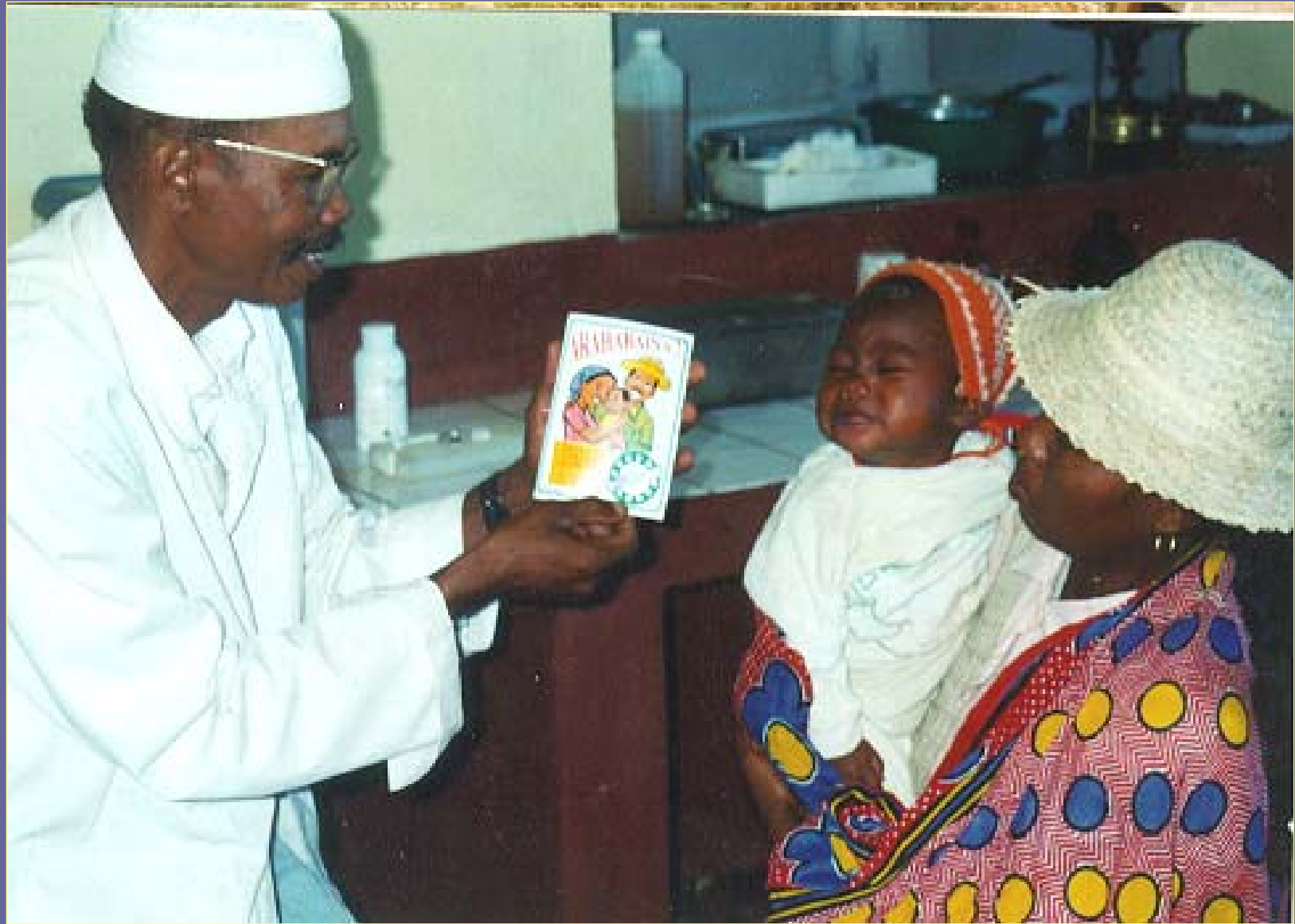
- Kominina Mendrika (KM) at the commune level :
 - Increases demand for and access to health services and products
 - Engages the commune in their own development, consistent with their plans
 - Promotes health and development efforts in a standardized and concrete way with measurable results

Approaches that get Results

- Community mobilization to empower local leaders and families to improve health
- Social Marketing and community health education
- Strengthening capacity of local health organizations



**Community outreach workers link mothers
with quality health services and providers**



MOHFP is working to strengthen health systems and quality of care



A photograph of two men standing in front of a bulletin board. The man on the left is wearing a light-colored baseball cap and a patterned shirt. The man on the right is wearing a checkered shirt. The bulletin board behind them is covered with various documents, including a large table titled 'TABILAO fanarahana ny Fivaran'ny Asa', a map titled 'Commune rural de: Ankagomanga ouest', and other smaller papers and photos. The man on the left is looking directly at the camera, while the man on the right is looking slightly to the side.

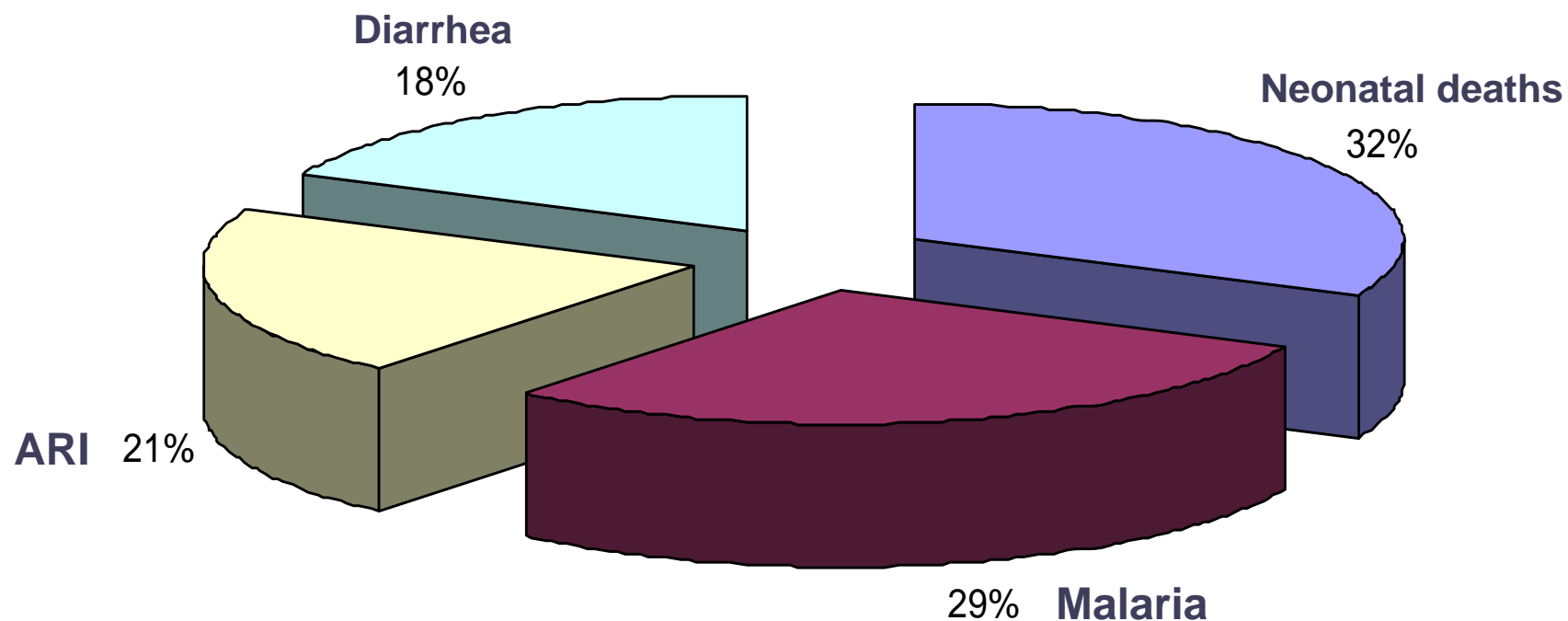
Challenge: Increasing access

With 70% of the population living in rural and isolated areas, and with the poor roads and inadequate health infrastructure, access to quality health services remains a major challenge.



Challenge: much remains to be done to improve neonatal survival

Causes of child mortality (Lancet 2003)



Challenge: health system is weak

The MOHFP has extremely weak systems

- Health financing
- Human resource
- Health information system
- Commodity management (and planning)
- Lab system
- surveillance

The way forward ?

- Extend and deepen successful community engagement and improved access through Kominina Mendrika (light) and work through FBOs
- Expand MCH/Family Planning access (combined sm&public – extend access with peripheral clinics)
- Enhance and expand peripheral and CBD ability to provide life saving and preventive products – Zinc, cotrim, ACT for home-based care of diarrhea, Acute Respiratory Infection care, malaria; depo and implanon for FP



The way forward ?

- Link important PMI financing for community and systems strengthening
- Take Water sanitation to scale, linking with MCH
- Greater focus on STIs and sharpen/focus targeted STI/HIV interventions
- Substantial efforts to strengthen the Health System (USAID Comparative advantage)



Summary

- Enormous progress has been made over the past decade
- Madagascar can reach Millennium development goals through:
 - Continued partnership to meet the challenges
 - Taking promising community practices to scale (greater focus on maternal and neonatal care)
 - More robust investments in strengthening sustainable health systems –

THANKS

